

# 2nd Generation QUATARA Flight Computer Project

Space Technology Mission Directorate (STMD)



## ABSTRACT

Single core flight computer boards have been designed, developed, and tested (DD&T) to be flown in small satellites for the last few years. In this project, a prototype flight computer will be designed as a distributed multi-core system containing four microprocessors running code in parallel. This flight computer will be capable of performing multiple computationally intensive tasks such as processing digital and/or analog data, controlling actuator systems, managing cameras, operating robotic manipulators and transmitting/receiving from/to a ground station. In addition, this flight computer will be designed to be fault tolerant by creating both a robust physical hardware connection and by using a software voting scheme to determine the processor's performance. This voting scheme will leverage on the work done for the Space Launch System (SLS) flight software. The prototype flight computer will be constructed with Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) components which are estimated to survive for two years in a low-Earth orbit.

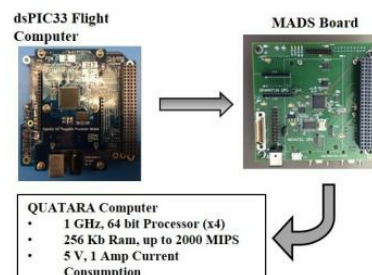
## ANTICIPATED BENEFITS

### To NASA unfunded & planned missions:

Developing the fault tolerant capability of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation QUATARA enables new missions such as Sample Return, Debris Removal, Satellite Inspection, Peer to Peer Refueling, and Formation Flying which are not currently possible due to the lack of CubeSat flight computers with a sufficiently high level of fault tolerance that would be required for these types of missions.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The primary objective of this activity is to develop, design, and test (DD&T) the QUAD-core siTARA (QUATARA) computer to distribute computationally intensive processes such as: communication, sensors, attitude determination, attitude control,

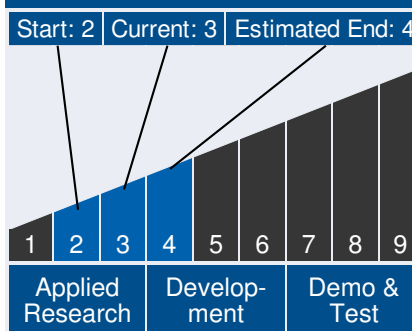


Top-level schematic for Flight Computer Systems Development

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## Technology Maturity



## Management Team

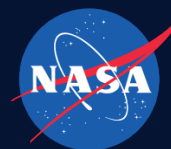
### Program Manager:

- John Falker

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cameras, robotic manipulators, and science payloads. An example of the current state-of-the art for a COTS CubeSat flight computer is, a 16 bit 80 MHz Microchip dsPIC33 microcontroller capable of managing the satellite attitude determination, control system, communication system, power, and science payloads. Adding more capability to these COTS flight computers required the development, under a previous CIF proposal, of the Modular Attitude Determination System (MADS) board. MADS lessened the I/O load from the flight computer so it could focus on higher priority tasks such as managing a Real-Time Operating System (RTOS) or carrying out an attitude control algorithm. The MADS board utilized a 16 bit 80 MHz Texas Instruments ARM Cortex-M4 Stellaris microcontroller to execute the attitude determination algorithm independently of the dsPIC33 flight computer. Once the MADS board processes the data, the dsPIC33 receives the estimated states and determines the desired attitude control.

The addition of cameras, proximity sensors, robotic manipulators, thruster systems, complex science payloads and video guidance systems, would cause current CubeSat flight computers to be overwhelmed. Because of the desire to expand the capabilities of CubeSats, the innovation of the QUATARA architecture enhances the capabilities of data handling and computer processing by replacing the 16 bit 80 MHz microcontrollers with four 64 bit 1 GHz microprocessors. The QUATARA allows for tasks to be processed at a faster rate not only because of the difference in clock speed between the platforms but also because of the fact that there are four individual microprocessors which can run these tasks independently without the need to serialize the execution of the code like in a single microcontroller.

The QUATARA computer aims to be fault-tolerant by means of a software voting scheme to guard against the effects of Single Event Effects (SEE) such as Single Event Upsets (SEU). Each 'node' (Gumstix Computer-On-Modules (COM)) of the QUATARA computer will be connected to its own set of sensors and actuators. These individual nodes will collect their respective

### Management Team (cont.)

**Project Manager:**

- Andrew Keys

**Principal Investigator:**

- Jose Molina Fraticelli

**Co-Investigators:**

- Pedro Capo-Iugo
- Steven Peeples

### Technology Areas

**Primary Technology Area:**

Low Power Embedded Computer (TA 11.1.1.4)

**Secondary Technology Area:**

Science Instruments, Observatories, and Sensor Systems (TA 8)

└ In-Situ Instruments and Sensors (TA 8.3)

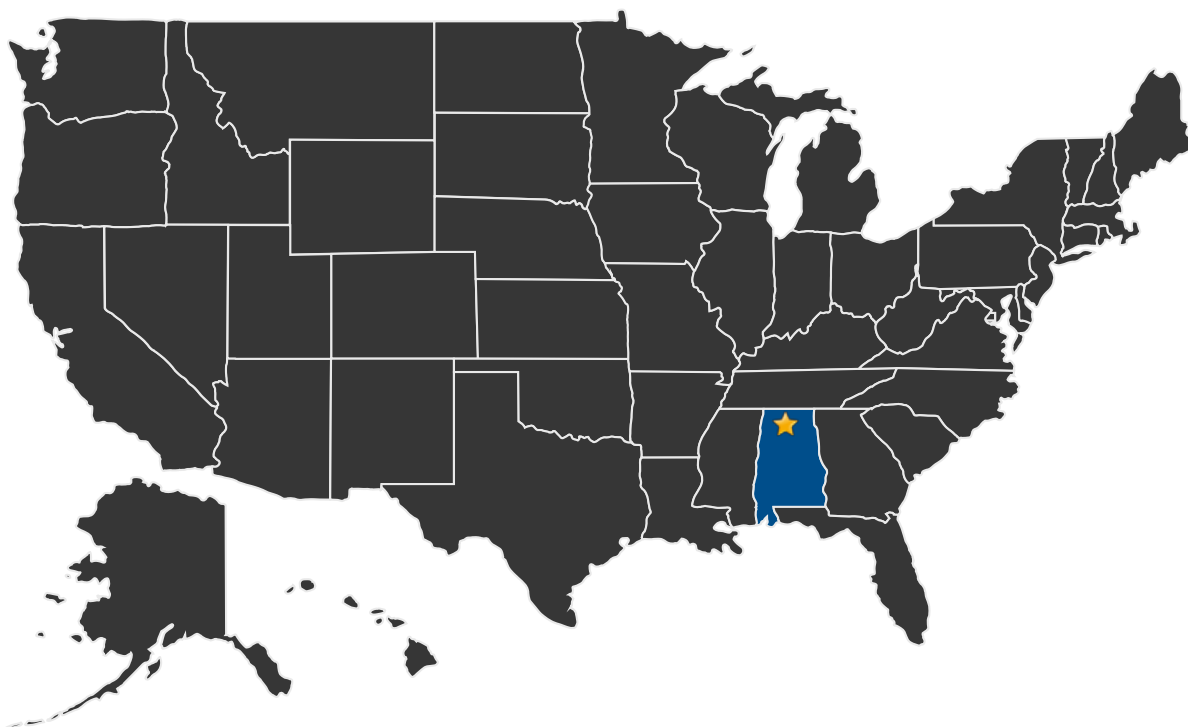
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data and share it between themselves over a data bus (such as RS-485). Once each node has all the data from all of the other nodes it will process it and come up with a result. This result can then be used to determine if a node is considered as 'failed' and that node then needs to be disabled, (this can be done by ignoring future data received from that node or by completely shutting it off). In the case a node is lost a support node is available to be switched in for the failed node. This support node will focus on low priority tasks, (such as housekeeping), if it is not required as a voting node. Synchronization between the nodes can be maintained by having a precise timing source on each of the processors, (such as a ticking timer interrupt routine), that ticks at a set time interval. This timing information will be passed between the nodes and the tick rate of the interrupt routine will be modified as required to ensure that all of the nodes data remains in sync.

### U.S. WORK LOCATIONS AND KEY PARTNERS



■ U.S. States With Work

★ **Lead Center:**  
Marshall Space Flight Center

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### DETAILS FOR TECHNOLOGY 1

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#### **Technology Title**

Robust, Multi-Core Flight Computer

#### **Technology Description**

This technology is categorized as a hardware system for computers

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#### **Capabilities Provided**

Developing the fault tolerant capability of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation QUATARA enables new missions such as Sample Return, Debris Removal, Satellite Inspection, Peer to Peer Refueling, and Formation Flying which are not currently possible due to the lack of CubeSat flight computers with a sufficiently high level of fault tolerance that would be required for these types of missions.

#### **Potential Applications**

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